The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

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HAVING ENTERED INTO A COPARTNERSHIP FOR THE SALE OF
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we are prepared to offer to the public one of the largest and BEST SELECTED STOCKS that has ever been opened in this city, comprising suits of all kinds for
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Manufactured by the best Houses in New York and Boston,
we are confident that we can offer inducements
EQUAL TO ANY EASTERN HOUSES
and at prices just as reasonable.
GRAY & LOGAN,
For the present occupying part of Store
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For the Sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
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CHANDELIERS.
BRACKETS, CORNICES,
CANDELBRASS, LAMPS, &c., &c.,
REGILDED OR REBRONZED,
and made equal to new. Also, CHANDELIERS, etc., made to burn Carbon Oil, at the Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON & KELLY,
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THE
ALADDIN LAMP STORE.
WILLIAM M. MURRAY,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS &c.,
And Dealer in
LUBRICATING & REFINED OILS,
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☞Orders from abroad promptly attended to. se7

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Brewer, Malster and Hop Dealer,
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The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

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Canvas, Felt, Cement and Paint,
for the preservation of Tin, Iron and Copper Roofs. Also, Iron saturated for Roofs, and Iron clad Buildings. Porches made firm to walk on and roofs of leaky buildings repaired.
B. F. SHOPE
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(Successor to Pichel & Brother.)
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THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
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This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

T. A McCLELLAND,
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Sales Room and Office,
NO. 55 FIFTH STREET,
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Sales effected of
Stocks, Real Estate, Furniture, &c.
AT EITHER
Sales Room, Dwellings or in the Country.
Daily Sales at 2 and 7 o'clock,
OF ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE.
☞CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
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JAMES IRVIN, manufacturer of
Oil of Vitriol and Aqua Ammonia.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se6

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1863.

"The Hahd is Dead."

AN INCIDENT IN THE TOUR OF GOV. CURTIN.

The panorama of life, in times such as these, is thrillingly varied, intensely enthusiastic, wonderfully attractive and decidedly interesting. In thus speaking, we allude particularly to that class of public men who occupy an exalted and proud position in State or National affairs. Of this class, Gov. Andrew G. Curtin has a prominent place before the people of the State—in fact, we may truly say the world. In his present tour, an incident occurred that caused a tear of sympathy to start in the eye of the Governor. He had addressed a large meeting at Catassauqua, in the mountain region. As the sun was fast receding behind the mountain-top, and casting a long shade in the valley, the Governor took passage in the train bound for more level regions. He arrived in Philadelphia in due time, having been met half-way by Col. W. B. Mann, and by him and two other warm admirers, was conducted to the Continental, where he sought repose. His nature was well nigh exhausted. The want of sleep, the fatigue of travel, the eventful scenes of his life, the universal hand-shakings, the surrounding crowds, the vivacity and vociferations of the thronging multitude, all of which he had so recently passed through, made it necessary for retirement.

He was to start next day on some business relative to the defence and protection of the State, in case of another rebel raid, which seemed to be projected.

About ten o'clock in the morning there appeared in the vestibule of the Continental a well dressed young lady. She was by herself. Her face betokened hard usage, that had added to her appearance ten years to her natural life. She attracted rather more than ordinary attention of the throng moving to and fro through the main avenue of that palatial building. She maintained her silence, and appeared wrapped in deep thought.

Presently Col. Wm. B. Mann came down the large winding marble steps; a slight tap on the shoulder caused him to stop. The young woman stood before him, and said: "Sir, you are Wm. B. Mann, I believe."

"I am, madame, what do you wish?"

"I desire to see Governor Curtin."

"Well, madame, he is very much engaged at present; is your business pressing—is it of a public nature?"

"I desire to see him; I have come all the way from Ohio for the purpose. I have been to Catassauqua, but the train was too late; I arrived in the city this morning and must see him; he is the only dear friend I have on earth."

Such an appeal was resistless. The gallantry of Colonel Mann, as well as his business, could brook no delay. He retired for a moment, and presently ushered the strange lady into the presence of the Governor.

"Oh! Governor, I am so glad to see you," said she, as she placed her left arm upon his shoulder and imprinted a kiss upon his manly forehead.

"Madame," said he, quite overcome, "to what am I indebted for this unexpected salutation?"

"Sir, do you not know me?"

"Take a chair," said the Governor, blandly, at the same time extending one of the handsomest in the parlor.

Col. Mann and the few gentlemen present at once became interested in the scene, and silently looked on.

"Shortly after the battle of Antietam you were upon that bloody field," said she to the Governor.

"I was," replied the Governor, thoughtfully, with a sigh, as the fearful scenes of carnage were thus unexpectedly brought to his memory.

"You administered to the wants of the wounded and dying."

"It was my duty, as a feeling man."

"You did your duty well. Heaven alone will reward you, sir, for in this life there is no reward adequately expressive of the merit due you. You, sir, imparted consolation and revived the hopes of a dying soldier of the 28th Ohio. He was badly wounded in the arm; you lifted him into an ambulance, and, the blood dripping from him, stained your hands and your clothing. That soldier was as dear to me as life itself."

"A husband?" said the Governor.

"No, sir."

"A brother, perhaps?"

"No, sir."

"A father?"

"No, sir."

"A son?"

"No, sir."

"A lover?"

"No, sir."

The little party around were more interested than ever. If not a husband, father, brother, son, or lover, who, then, could it be?

"My dear madame," said the Governor, at length breaking the silence, "this is an enigma to me. Please explain more about the gallant soldier of Ohio."

"Well, sir, that soldier gave you a ring—C. E. D. were the letters engraved on the interior. That is the ring now upon your little finger. He told you to wear it, and carefully have you done so."

The Governor pulled the ring off, and sure enough the letters were there.

"The finger that used to wear that ring will never wear it any more. The *hand is dead*, but the soldier still lives, thanks to your kind attention on that bloody field."

The whole scene was yet a problem, that even the sagacity of Colonel Mann could not solve.

The Governor was now more interested than ever. "Well, madame," said he, "tell me all about it. Is this ring yours? Was it given to you by a soldier whom you loved?"

"I loved him as I loved my life; but he never returned that love; he had more love for his country than for me; I honor him for it. That soldier who placed that little ring upon your finger stands before you." So saying, the strange lady arose from her chair, and stood before the Governor."

The scene that now ensued we leave to the imagination of the reader. A happy hour passed. The girl who had thus introduced herself was Catharine E. Davidson, of Sheffield, Ohio. She was engaged to be married, but her future husband responded to the call of the President, and she followed him by joining another regiment. He was killed in the same battle where she fell wounded. She is alone in the world, her father and mother having departed this life years ago. She was the soldier of the 28th Ohio who had placed the ring upon the finger of Governor Curtin, for the kind attention given her upon the bloody field of Antietam.

The right arm had been amputated about half way between the elbow and shoulder. The interview finally ended, and having at last seen her benefactor, she bade him and his friends adieu, taking with her an order, bearing the bold signature of A. G. Curtin, for one of Palmer's patent arms.

We had an interview with the heroine. She was modest, although she had led the life of a "bold soldier boy." She was loud in her praise of Gov. Curtin, and is firm in the belief that through his hardworking energy, he saved the lives of ten thousand soldiers, many of whom still live to bless his name as one of the "few immortal, not born to die,"—*Phila. Press.*

THE feeling at Richmond, Va., over the news from Georgia is, we are informed, not at all exultant. The rebels concentrated on Rosecrans, expecting to be able to crush him at a blow. After two days desperate fighting, Bragg, while reporting progress, does not claim a victory but admits heavy losses. and that our army still confronts him. The military managers of the Southern Confederacy believed they had made arrangements that would insure them a great success, nothing less than the destruction of one of our finest armies. Nothing but a decisive victory could compensate them for what they had done. If they could in one day have shattered the Army of the Cumberland, their picked troops sent from Virginia could have been returned to meet the advance of Meade, but after immense losses, they find the results indecisive, Rosecrans' army still firm, and all their masses unable to do the work cut out for them. They know, too, that in a few days their advantages in numbers in Northern Georgia will cease to exist, as reinforcements are moving to the relief of our hard pressed heroes; and in the meantime the Army of the Potomac is again in motion to take advantage of the absence of several choice divisions of Lee's army. There is occasion for the gloom said to prevail in Richmond.

Written for the Commercial.

Faint Sketches of Men of Our Day.

NO. VIII.—GEN. THOMAS.

Many who read of the General who has stood the brunt of the late onset on our forces in Georgia, know little more about him than the fact that he has been a prominent General in "the Southwest." There are others who remember him as an able Indian fighter. Many years ago, when the Indians in New Mexico occasioned the Government much trouble, Gen. Thomas rendered the Government most efficient service in punishing them, and maintaining a degree of order on the border. The late rebel Gen. Van Dorn, I believe relieved Gen. Thomas from the arduous duties incident to an Indian campaign, and this fact formed the groundwork for many scurrillous attacks on the part of the rebel press against the "inferior" of Van Dorn, which, if my memory serves me right, entirely ceased after the battle of Mill Spring.

General Thomas received a regular West Point education, and, I think, has never been out of the army. Previous to the war, his rank, I believe, was Major in the regular army, the same as Van Dorn's, but of this I will not be certain. The Government had the benefit of his services from the beginning of the rebellion; but he was brought before the public prominently about five months after the war began when he was sent to the neighborhood of Somerset, Ky., to take command of the forces there under General Schoepf. He was very fortunate in having the command of troops who preferred fighting to eating. I doubt if there is any better fighting material in our combined armies than those regiments who started the ball at Somerset. Even the skeletons of those old regiments are enough to strike terror into the hearts of the rebels to-day. They scarcely seem to have recovered their breath since they received that shocking rap from the hands of three or four regiments of Western men, the force of which fell most severe upon the fine ladies and gentlemen of Nashville, Tenn. If the people of the North sometimes forget that blow, those of the South do not; to them it is ever present, for they date their ill luck in the West from the day they lost Zollicoffer and a small army.

Gen. Thomas commanded a division in the Army of the Cumberland up till its reorganization in the pursuit of Bragg and Kirby Smith, when he was placed in command of the Fourteenth Army Corps. [It will be remembered that he commanded the greater portion of Grant's army before Corinth.] The Fourteenth Corps consists of five divisions, and these were commanded some time ago by Gens. Rousseau, Negley, (Major General,) and Brigadier Generals Schofield, Mitchell and Fry. Since Rousseau has left the corps many changes have taken place that I am not advised of; but it is the *largest* corps in the department, and its commander is never spoken of otherwise than as second to Rosecrans. His influence is all powerful at the War Department, as well as in the Department of the Cumberland, and those who love Rosecrans should pray for the success of his right-hand man, W. S. Thomas. In all the battles in which he has been engaged, Major General Thomas has won the admiration of his country; always successful, always on hand, never excited, and perfectly at home in the thickest of the fight, he sits his steed like a grim old warrior whom neither disaster nor success can move. There can be no doubt of his exposing himself to danger; but he always does it in the strict line of duty.

A battery has to be looked after, or some regiment has misunderstood an important order, and he is excusable in galloping off, with his staff at his heels, to see for himself that the error is corrected. God bless him! —would we had more like him—and if you catch him smiling then, it was only involuntary, and the result of the *thud* of a round shot, perhaps, which scattered his staff and filled their eyes with dirt. Gen. Thomas is one of the most even tempered men in the army, without doubt. The officers are proud of him; the men would die for him, do die for him. Everything goes on like clock-work in his corps. No irregularito, no procrastination; but every man is at his post at the proper time. And when his corps is whipped (if ever that time should come), the world may be assured that the result would have been the same, or worse, had any other man or equal number of men occupied their place.

General Thomas is perhaps sixty, or a trifle over it, is about five feet eleven inches high, weighs nearly, if not quite two hundred pounds, is a fine specimen of the physical man, graceful, easy and deliberate in all his actions, a splendid rider, thoroughly informed and exceedingly courteous with *all* men, high and low. The photographs we have of him do not do him justice. His head is very well shaped, hair light and sprinkled with gray, gray whiskers and beard, full square face, fine forehead, full blue eyes expressive of kindness and at times twinkling with ill restrained humor, large well formed nose, large mouth, indicating benevolence and kindness, rather than resolution; but the last *is his peculiar quality.*

A NOBLE DEED.—Many of our townsmen doubtless noticed a tall, fine looking soldier, with his left leg off, limping through our streets last week, on crutches. That brave fellow lost his leg over a year ago in defence of his flag. He is a Buckeye and has been a prisoner in Dixie for nearly a yeor. He tells us, and we are pleased with his earnestness, that after his release he was sent to the hospital at Harrisburgh, which was shortly afterwards visited by Governor Curtin. The Governor talked with each patient, and finally came to where the Buckeye was lying, and heard a recital of his adventures. The next day he called again, and presented the wounded man a beautiful cane, with his initials engraved on the handle, and on departing, thrust a *fifty dollar greenback* into the soldier's hand, remarking that all he had was not much, but what little he had he would share with his seldier friends. With tears in his eyes, the soldier concluded with "May God bless Andy Curtin.—*Huntington Journal.*

The grand opera house in Paris, now being built, will cost $5,000,000.

Arrivals at Saratoga this season 30,000; last year less than 20,000.

Scarlet is to be the fashionable color this coming winter.

Charleston has as many devils as Mary Magdalen, and no Saviour to cast them out.

A false friend is like the shadow on the sun-dial, appearing in sunshine, but vanishing in shade.

The Rev. Dr. Moore, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Greencastle, Pa., is living at Richmond.

Pat. Doolam, at Gettysburg, bowed his head to a cannon ball, which whizzed past six inches above his bearskin. "Faith," says Pat, "one never loses anything by politeness."

Pick up your fallen apples and boil them for the pigs, or, if nothing more, throw them into the pen, so that the worms or larvæ may be destroyed, and save so many from propagating their kind for another season.

Kit Carson has had a fight with the Navjoes, near Fort Canby, defeating them, killing thirteen, and capturing over twenty women and children, without suffering any loss himself.

The Patapsco Iron Works, Baltimore, have ready for shipment an iron viaduct for the Havanna railroad company, fitted up complete, in readiness to sustain the railroad track, seven hundred and seventy-five feet in length.

At a funeral in the country, not a thousand miles from Detroit, the officiating minister condoled with the bereaved parents, "in the loss of this lovely daughter upon whose education they had lavished so much expense."

What a meaning and unique expression was that of a young Irish girl, who was rendering testimony in one of our courts not long since. "Arrah, sir," said she "I'm shure he never made his mother smile."

Mons. E. Fenelon, the well known musical director of the Ravels, died yesterday very suddenly, being seized while engaged in rehearsing an overture he was conducting at the New York Theatre (old Wallack's), where the Martinetti troupe are now performing.

THE editor of the Danbury *Times*, who apparently entertains a malicious disposition towards the ladies, throws this paper pellet at them: "A lady never dreams, when she compresses her dimity to prevent its coming in contact with rags, that she may have the same thing used in her rose perfumed, gilt edged billet paper. But that's so."

STEET PREACHING IN CHINA.—It seems that quite a controversy has arisen in China between the English Protestant missionaries and Sir Frederick Bruce, the brother of the distinguished Lord Elgin. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, Sir Frederick, wrote home to Earl Russell that "the Protestant missionary enterprise, as at present conducted, has been proved by experience to be a failure." This letter the Earl Russell acknowledged in a brief but eulogistic note, and Dr. Legge and other missionaries in China complain most bitterly in consequence.

The great evil in the present mode of conducting Protestant missions, according to Sir Frederick Bruce's mind, is the practice of street preaching to the masses, whereas he thinks they should rather try to approach "the educated classes, among whom there is a large field suitable for the doctrinal spirit of Protestant worship." He also expressed the opinion that "foreign governments will most effectually serve Christianity by abstaining from protecting it, as if it were a matter in which they have an interest, for the Chinese Government do not yet understand that governments can be interested in this question, except in a political sense."

To all this, Dr. Legge replies, in substance, that it is a sad truth, apparently, that "Christianity in China is not a matter in which the British Government has an interest," but that he only claims that the British Government shall see the stipulations of the treaty executed in favor of the missionaries.

The eighth article of that treaty stipulates that the Christian religion, as professed by Protestant and Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling and offending against the laws, be prosecuted or interfered with. Now, it seems that at Yam-Chow and other places women have been reproached, threatened and beaten for embracing Christianity. Native assistants have been robbed of their property and thrown into prison. In other places violent persecutions have taken place. Dr. Legge simply demands that the British Government see to it that the treaty is fulfilled, and that the native converts and teachers, as well as British subjects, be protected.

Sir Frederick Bruce and the English Ministry find this a difficult matter, especially because of the way in which missionaries often conduct their street preaching exercises. There is much to be considered on both sides, and the interpretation of the treaty adopted by a government like that of England will affect all missionaries in China. In the first place, neither Sir Frederick Bruce nor the Earl Russel have any business with the manner in which Protestant missionaries conduct their work, so long as they act peaceably and in accordance with law and treaty. They know and care but little about the spread of Christianity, and whether a failure or not—whether it would or would not be better for the missionaries to confine their labors to the "educated classes," is none of their business. For thirty or forty years the missionaries in China tried this and did not make one dozen converts, until Roberts went to the lower classes and found them eager listeners, and a people prepared to listen to religious teachings.

When Sir Frederick Bruce speaks of "the doctrinal spirit of the Protestant worship" as adapting it to such classes, only he shows great ignorance of all true religion, which, so far as it is such, must ever be adapted to the universal heart of man.

On the other hand, the treaty provides that religious teaching is to be pursued "peaceably" and in such a way as "not to offend against the laws." Many zealous teachers may forget at home and abroad that streets are made to walk and ride in, and not to preach in, and the magistrates always must have power to prevent tumults and stoppages on the streets, as not peaceable or inoffensive to the laws as usually made. Missionaries ought to have places of worship, and they may be allowed to circulate tracts and information as much as a shopkeeper his stores, but he who occasions an interference with the public peace violates the law.

LABOR DESPISED.—Mrs. Kemble, in her "Residence in Georgia," thus tersely speaks of the social status of labor at the South: "The Northern farmer thinks it no shame to work. The Southern planter does; and there begins and ends the difference in their condition. Industry, men's crown of honor elsewhere, is in the South his badge of utter degradation; and so comes all with which they are surrounded—pride, profligacy, idleness, cruelty, cowardice, ignorance, squalor, dirt, and ineffable abasement."

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A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry."
se24

STATE FAIR.
THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL
EXHIBITION,
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA
STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL BE HELD AT
NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.
September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2d, 1863.

Norristown is about seventeen miles west of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River, and is accessible by railway to every part of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 acres of ground, with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with a large amount of shedding. The track is to be one of the best half mile tracks in the

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1863.

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UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF CENTRE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
DANIEL AGNEW,
OF BEAVER.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For President Judge of the District Court.
MOSES HAMPTON.
For Assembly.
I. JOHN P. GLASS,
II. ALFRED SLACK.
III. HANS B HERRON,
IV. WM. H. DENNISTON,
V. THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
For Sheriff.
JOHN H. STEWART.
For Clerk of Courts.
WILLIAM A. HERRON.
For County Treasurer.
DAVID AIKEN, JR.
For Recorder.
ABDIEL McCLURE.
For Register.
WILLIAM J. RICHARDSON.
For County Commissioner.
GEORGE HAMILTON.
For Director of the Poor.
JOHN F. DRAVO.

PRINTING the largest paper in the city, and using type with a small body, but a large face, still we find our limits so circumscribed that we are compelled to condense the reports of the proceedings of the district meetings. The topics entered into this canvass have been so thoroughly discussed, and reported at such length in our columns, that we deem it unnecessary to give in detail the remarks of the various speakers. We *must* study brevity.

The Washington Meeting.

Washington county is fully aroused. The meeting of Saturday was a signal success. Gov. CURTIN made the ablest political speech of his life. He caught inspiration from the crowd around him, and spoke mainly on the war and on the treatment of the soldiers. Judge CUNNINGHAM made his maiden speech, and gave his reasons why he could not support GEO. W. WOODWARD. He states this remarkable fact, that last fall Judge WOODWARD said to him, *this war was all wrong and could never succeed*, and when pressed to say what should be done, added, *recall our armies to Mason and Dixon's line, and negotiate a treaty of peace with the rebels*. This would be to abandon to JEFF. DAVIS Delaware, Maryland, parts of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina—the whole of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana. No one who knows Judge CUNNINGHAM can doubt his veracity. In fact, this is in consistency with WOODWARD'S whole course.

We did not hear the speeches of Gov. JOHNSTON, Judge KELLEY and W. W. KETCHUM. We are fully satisfied that Washington county will give the largest majority she has ever given to the Union ticket this fall. If the ball keeps rolling on for the next two weeks as it has last week, Gov. CURTIN will be re-elected by at least fifty thousand majority.

The Battle of Chickamauga.

The details of this fight show it to have been one of the bloodiest of the war. All the remaining energies of the South had been concentrated to hurl this immense force upon ROSECRANS, and to crush him at once. The securing of East Tennessee to the Union, JEFF. DAVIS admits to be the hardest blow aimed at Secession. It gives the Union army access to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Unless ROSECRANS can be dislodged from Chattanooga all these States must shortly fall. To accomplish this dislodgement all the forces of the waning Confederacy were sent to BRAGG. For three days these troops were hurled upon ROSECRANS and failed to crush him. A week has since elapsed and still he holds his position. If BRAGG has checked ROSECRANS' advance upon Georgia, ROSECRANS has for all time defeated BRAGG'S effort to regain East Tennessee.

IMPORTANT military movements are transpiring, of which we are fully apprized, but are not at liberty to make them public

CONSUL TO THE HOLY LAND.—ALBERT RHODES, Esq., of Pittsbugh, Pennsylvania, attached to the Agricultural Department, has been appointed Consul at Jerusalem.

A TELEGRAM to the *Chicago Tribune* reports that over eighty steamers had been taken at Cairo, September 23d, by the Government to transport troops. This fact will do as well and be all the safer to go unadorned.

MEMPHIS.—The Union sentiment in Memphis and vicinity is gathering strength daily. Over nineteen thousand persons have already taken the oath of allegiance. Many rebel prisoners are included in this number.

MAINE.—CORRY'S majority in four hundred and sixty-one cities and towns of Maine is 18,279—which is a net Union gain over the vote of last year of 12,871. The aggregate vote of the State will be a little over 118,000—the largest ever given except in the Presidential years of 1856 and 1860.

WORK! WORK!! WORK!!!—Those that love their country must now fight for it—some in the field and some at home. The latter must spare no efforts to route the Copperheads; our safety as a people depends upon their overthrow. Down with WOODWARD—down with VALLANDIGHAM!

WHAT THEY AIM AT.—"By their deeds ye shall know them." The Copperhead supporters of WOODWARD pretend to be advocates of peace, but what is the legitimate tendency of their doctrines? Our answer is, the total subversion of our Constitution (about which the prate so absurdly) and Laws, and the formation of a Despotism modelled on the Louis Napoleon plan. If this party succeeds, then farewell Liberty—farewell to our Republic! Its downfall is certain.

LIST of exempts of aliens ought to be published for every election district in the county, for the information of the Judges and Inspectors of election.

Men whose *patriotism* is of that order, that induces them to shield themselves behind the plea for exemption from military service, ought not to be allowed to exercise the invaluable right of a citizen, but ought to be regarded as strangers and intruders in our country!

TO BE WATCHED!—Copperheads are busily engaged in their legitimate business of attempting to force illegal voters upon Assessors. Assessors are required by these unscrupulous politicians, (who never dream of conducting an election fairly, or abiding by the result of an honest expression of the *real voters* of our State,) to insert in their lists the names of men who, *for the first time*, are known to any one of our residents.

Importations of this *purchasable commodity* are being actively made from other States, to *overwhelm the true public sentiment*. When the election is over this importation will be directed elsewhere, to do good to Copperheadism at other elections. Let the Assessors beware of this insidious scheme, and disappoint its authors and abettors.

MORGAN A HOSTAGE.—JOHN MORGAN is to be held as hostage for General NEAL DOW, in the hands of the rebels.

ALEXANDRIA A PORT OF ENTRY.—The President has by proclamation declared that on and after the 24th of September, 1863, the port of Alexandria shall cease to be blockaded, and that commercial intercourse, except contraband of war, shall be carried on in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

A DECISION IMPORTANT TO MILITARY MEN.—The Second Auditor of the Treasury has decided that an officer promoted from the ranks, who has not served as an enlisted man for two years, is not entitled to the sum of one hundred dollars as a bounty, in accordance with the existing acts of Congress. This decision was made in a case submitted by Messrs. JOSEPH E. DEVITT & Co., of Philadelphia.

REBEL DESTITUTION.—When our army entered Jackson, Miss., last June, two daughters of the late Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM, author of "The Prince of the House of David" and other works, were found dressed in clothing of the meanest description, and subsisting upon corn bread and molasses. The destitution of the rebels in Mississippi was so general that, although they had many friends, none were able to help them.

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—The *Independent*, announcing that Rev. S. G. W. RANKIN, of Westchester, Connecticut, has gone to the army of the Potomac to serve for a season as a delegate of the Christian Commission, says that Mr. RANKIN is a son of JOHN RANKIN, of Ripley, Ohio, "one of the oldest and firmest abolitionists in the country; always fearless and uncompromising; who has already five sons in the army, and a grandson whom he brought up from infancy—all volunteers who went forth at the very first call for men—ready to serve as wanted, without reference to place or rank."

THE nomination of JOHN A. ANDREW, by acclamation, by the Republican State Convention, at Worcester, Massachusetts, is received with general favor. Like our own Governor—ANDREW G. CURTIN—he has so ably fulfilled the arduous duties of that place, and has shown such capacity, such untiring devotion, and has on all occasions so well justified the wisdom of those who chose him, that his retirement now would be a misfortune to the State, all of whose interests he has so ably cared for. The whole country rejoices to know that the election of so clear-headed, sagacious and patriotic a man is certain.

REBEL TREATMENT OF COLORED TROOPS.—The President has directed General GILMORE to demand from Gen. BEAUREGARD a list of the officers and men of the Fifty-fourth colored regiment who were taken prisoners on Morris Island, and a statement of their present position. If the list be furnished, an equal number of rebels of the same rank or higher, who are now in our possession, will be set apart for such treatment as our men receive. It is understood that if BEAUREGARD refuses the list or pleads ignorance, as he is reported to have done in answer to inquiries on this subject from Commissioner OULD, our Government will presume that the rebels have carried out their threats, and will act accordingly.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

General Affairs—The Union Demonstration at Concert Hall—Personal—Funeral of Col. Lee—The Russian Frigates—Business and Miscellaneous Trade Summary.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25, 1863.

To-day opened up cloudy, and about noon a drizzling rain commenced falling, which continued more or less until dark. The weather is chilly, and overcoats are not unpleasant to the wearers.

Aside from a single telegram, emanating from the pen of Gen. Garfield, we have no later news from Rosecrans. The opinion is well settled, and beyond doubt correctly, that the fight was obstinately contested by our men who were finally compelled to fall back by superior numbers. The efforts which are now being made, however, to reinforce the Army of the Tennessee are of such magnitude, as I learn to-day from Washington, that a very few days will suffice to turn the tables on our no doubt somewhat elated foe. It is but a temporary elation, however. Wait and see.

I had not time so give you the particulars of the grand Union demonstration at Concert Hall in my letter Friday night. It is agreed on all sides that no *political* meeting was ever held in this city so *recherche*, and at the same time so completely jammed. Besides the meeting in the Hall, another was held in the street, being composed of the crowded-outers. Battle grimmed and blood stained banners were ranged along the platform, and the enthusiasm which those proud emblems caused cannot be described by pen or pencil. The meeting outside was addressed by Hon. Chas. O'Neill, and others, while Col. R. Biddle Roberts and Wayne M'Veagh, Esq., opened the one inside.

The great event of the evening, however, was the eloquent oration of Davis. I was astonished at seeing present men to whom the mere mention of the word "politics" would formerly have created a feeling of disgust. They begin to see now, however, that they cannot sit in their quiet parlors and counting rooms much longer with safety without they too come out among the people. Let every good citizen do the same.

I observe by Gun's Bedford Square, London, Circular, that your city is represented there by P. B. Clarke and Washington Jefferson, Esqs.

The funeral of the late Col. Robt. M. Lee, who died suddenly at New York a day or two since, took place this afternoon, from his residence, corner Sixth and Arch streets. Arch Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, was lined with carriages on both sides, and the military occupied Sixth Street above Arch. Members of the bar, officers of the army and navy, marine corps, and many others were present.

The Passenger Railways, which have such free scope in this city, are to be compelled by an ordinance to keep in repair the streets they use, under a penalty of $100 for each day's neglect after having been notified by the Commissioner of Highways.

The sudden arrival at New York of two Prussian frigates and the anticipated coming of two more soon, is exciting, naturally, a feeling of wonderment. What will Napoleon say? What will the Chronic English Premier say? are now the questions. There can be but one reply—and that is—they will all be greatly astonished! What ever it may mean, it is a good card and has been well played. The very thing France has been dreading is now plainly apparent.

I may say that business throughout the past week has been very good.

The news from Europe, as well as from the seat of war, is encouraging, and has caused a more hopeful feeling for the future. The detention of the rebel rams by the british Government has disappointed the fears of an outbreak with that country.

There has been a firmer feeling in Breadstuffs generally, and for Flour, Wheat, Corn and Oats holders have succeeded in realizing higher rates. Cotton is higher, and for Coffee, Sugar and Molasses there has been a fair demand at advanced quotations. Foreign Fruits of all kinds is scarce here, but Domestic has been arriving and selling freely. Fish have declined. Hops are steady. Iron is unchanged. Lead is scarce. Lumber of all kinds meets a fair inquiry. Wheat has materially advanced. In Provisions there is a firm feeling. There is very little Rice here. Seeds are attracting more attention. Tallow is firmer. Teas, Tobacco and Wool are firmer. Freights are dull, both to foreign and coastwise ports.

The market for Pig Metal is quiet; most of the furnaces have contracted for all the metal they can deliver up to the commencement of the new year. Sales of 1000 tons Anthracite Pig at $29@35 for Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 800 tons grey forge at $32. Scotch Pig is held at $34@35. Prices of Bloom and Manufactured Iron are without essential change. 1000 tons Rails sold at $175, cash.

The market for Petroleum has been quiet, with sales of Crude at 57c; Refined at 57@63c, in bond, for present and future delivery, and 65@68c for free.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined at this port during the past week:—

Crude.	*Refined.*
4200 bbls,	4000 bbls,

Immense Union Meeting in Washington.

20,000 FREEMEN IN CONVENTION!

Remarkable Statement by Judge Cunningham!

Washington Co. all Right for Curtin!

We had the pleasure of visiting on Saturday, with Governor Curtin, ex-Governor Johnston, Judge Cunningham, Judge Kelley, and other distinguished citizens, the prosperous and handsome borough of Washington, which in size and population almost rises to the dignity of a city. The occasion of the visit was the proposed mass convention of the people who were the friends, not only of their country, but of our distinguished Executive, Andrew G. Curtin. To say that all the friends of the Union were pleased at the demonstration, would but feebly express their gratification at seeing such a large and intelligent convention. We had the pleasure of attending loyal Beaver's demonstration on Friday, which was as large and enthusiastic as the friends of the Government could desire, but gallant Washington, in our estimation, carried off the palm in point of numbers. The number of people, a great majority of whom were voters, exceeded the anticipation of the most sanguine.

APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN.

On entering the town the Governor and his friends were greeted with the warmest enthusiasm, if we except a single cheer, from some poor, besotted individual, for Vallandigham. The Governor was met at Canonsburg by a select party from Washington, which escorted him to the place of meeting, amidst the wildest applause. His tour through that place to the residence of Hon. Wm. McKennan, who handsomely entertained the gubernatorial party, was a perfect ovation, and the windows and streets through which we passed were crowded with the beauty and bravery of the gallant county. The streets were crowded from early in the day with people from all parts of the county—even from so remote a distance as twenty-five miles.

Among the public displays of patriotic people, we should mention the tasteful streamer of evergreens opposite the Court House, in which were entertwined the letters forming the inscription of "Curtin, Agnew and the Union." Across another part of Main Street was a streamer, with the portrait of Gen. Butler, also appropriately inscribed. In fact everywhere the display was most liberal and judicious.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

At the hour appointed, the masses assembled formed in procession, and with banners flying and music sounding, the line of march was formed, under the direction of DAVID EAKIN, Esq., Chief Marshal, assisted by the following aids: Ed. Wilson, George Lindsey, J. Hainer, J. Wright, Dr. Davis, John M'Elroy, Lieut. Foster, John D. Martin, and others. The procession consisted of some six hundred wagons and carriages, with a large number of horsemen, and people on foot, and is said to have been the greatest cavalcade that has passed through the streets since the memorable day of 1840. By the count of several uninterested parties, as well as that of friends of Woodward, the procession was one hour and thirty minutes in passing the Court House. Such a demonstration in the county has not been witnessed in years, and it fully exhibited the loyalty and patriotism of its people.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.

On arriving at the Fair Grounds the spectacle that was presented was truly amazing. The vast amphitheatre was crowded with a host of beautiful women, for which Washington is boasted, and loyal men, who will speak for themselves on the 13th of October next. The hillsides and hilltops surrounding the Fair Grounds were crowded with people and the vehicles in which they came. And here we would remark a distinguishable feature in the Convention, that it was one of the most orderly and best conducted gatherings of the kind that it has ever been our privilege to witness. On the arrival of Gov. Curtin and friends, the

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

Was perfected by the election of Hon. Wm. McKennan, as Chairman. By a happy thought of the committee of arrangements, the Vice Presidents of the meeting were composed of maimed and sick soldiers, belonging respectively to the armies of the Potomac, Cumberland, and even South Carolina. Their names were—

Capt. Joseph Pentecost,	Arch. A. Kuhn,
" Chas. McDaniel,	Wm. M. McCann,
Lieut. Jno. C. Acheson,	Christopher Frazier,
" Samuel Morrison,	Jonathan Morris,
" Alvie King,	Hudson Sawhill,
" And. S. Eagleson,	David H. Ralston,
" J. W. Shields,	James Farley,
O. S. Jacob Bland,	Frederick Rowe,
Sergt. W. C. Wylie,	Lindsey Moore,
" L. W. Starkley,	Dewitt Morris,
" John Gaston,	John V. Brobst,
Corp. Robert Brownlee,	Moses O'Brien,
" S. B. Cooper,	Frederick Kisner,
Philo Payne,	J. M. Weaver.
James Thompson,	

Messrs. Boyd Crumrine, Esq. and James F. Gabby were chosen Secretaries.

On taking the chair, and after the introduction of the heroes of many battles to their executive and patron, Mr. M'Kennan, in a few and appropriate remarks, referred to the proud position of Pennsylvania, and attributed it to the patriotism and energy of Governor Curtin. It was unnecessary to dilate upon the career of the Govrenor, for the people knew him and cherished his his name as the consistent friend of their sons and brothers. Mr. M'Kennan asked the vast assemblage to give him a Washington county salute, as the friend of the soldiers of the Union and his Government.

And Washington did give him a greeting that would have done honor to the mightiest potentate of the civilized world. If there could be such a thing in our Government as man worship, the reception of Gov. Curtin at Washington on Saturday partook somewhat of that nature. But, thank God, in this free and intelligent community, their demonstrations were not so much for the man as their unbounded love for the country and its institutions. Amidst the wildest applause, Gov. Curtin took the stand, and, in a speech replete with truth, pathos and sentiment, held his vast auditory spell-bound for nearly an hour. The Governor's speech was his greatest effort during the campaign, and we do not remember having ever seen him in a more happy vein. We have not room for even a synopsis of his remarks, although in substance they were similar to those delivered by him at the meetings in Beaver and Allegheny. He concluded his well timed speech amid great applause, and was succeeded by Judge Cunningham, of Beaver.

In introducing Judge Cunningham, Mr. McKennan remarked that the Judge had been for over a quarter of a century a warm and consistent advocate of Democratic principles. He was now with the people for the Union, and he would narrate some facts for their consideration which would astound them.

JUDGE CUNNINGHAM'S SPEECH.

On taking the stand, Judge Cunningham was greeted with tremendous applause. He had been educated a Democrat, and like Paul at the feet of Gamaliel, had received inspiration from his apostle, Andrew Jackson. The Judge declared that he was now and had always been in favor of the Democratic principles, but now that his country was assailed by an internal foe—the enemy of his government—it was his duty, as it was that of every loyal man, to speak and act for the Union. Judge Cunningham, after some further patriotic and loyal remarks, referred to a conversation had by him with Judge Woodward, in this city, in the Fall of 1862. Judge Cunningham approached Mr. Woodward, and asked him for his opinion as to what was to be the result of this infamous rebellion, and how he thought it could be arrested. Judge W. replied that he was in favor of withdrawing all of the troops of the Union, north of Mason and Dixon's line and of removing the blockade. The speaker then asked him what good would result from such action as he suggested, and after considerable hesitation, Mr. Woodward replied that he was in favor of treating the rebels with all kindness, and intimated that by force of arms we could never cement a perfect Union. Judge Cunningham's remarks created a great impression, and the relation of his conversaion with the Democratic candidate for Governor excited much surprise.

AT STAND NO. 2,

A. W. Acheson, Esq., presided, and Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, was the first speaker. He had a large audience, and made a very strong and argumentative address, and was received with demonstrations of applause.

Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, succeeded at Stand No. 2, and, as usual with him, made a powerful speech. The eloquent Judge, during his remarks, blended the humorous with the pathetic, and excited the crowd to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He was rapturously applauded throughout his address.

AT STAND NO. 3,

Esquire Urie presided, where Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence introduced Ex-Governor William F. Johnston. In his introduction of the Governor, Mr. Lawrence remarked that he was one of the best Governors that the State had ever had, in reply to which several of the Washington yeomanry shouted that he was the best. The compliment thus expressed exhibited to our mind unmistakeably that, although not participating to any great extent in political affairs, Governor Johnston has not been forgotten by the people.

The ex-Governor commenced by a reference to past kindnesses bestowed upon him by the people of Washington county. That after filling many places of public trust, *all* received at the hands of citizen voters, for he never held an office that was not *directly* from the people; he had supposed that now in the "sere and falling leaf" of age, he might be permitted to retire from the angry contests of partisan war—that he had so retired. In the past he has done in an humble way, a part of the work now being completed, in the establishment of the great truths that man was capable of self-government,—that labor ought to be paid and respected by capital; that free labor was preferable to involuntary service; that the existence and extension of slavery was an injury to the white race, while it was a cruel oppression to the colored man; that it was the stumbling block in the pathway of the nation's progress to power, prosperity and peace. These great democratic truths he had honestly and earnestly endeavored to sustain in the bitter contests of the past. His work he had supposed was done. The great Republican party had accomplished its mission. To prevent the extension of slavery was its mission; that object had been most fully accomplished. Slavery may exist in a sickly condition for a few years, but its extension and diffusion over new lands had ceased forever.

If the present contest merely involved the question whether Gov. Curtin or Justice Woodward should be our next Governor, with the issues of the past to be contended, it would be unlikely that he would be again upon the stump; but the present is a struggle for the life of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, the restoration of the Union and the downfall of the only institution in our glorious land that is powerful enough to rear its rebellious and develish hand against our prosperity and progress. In this contest there can be no neutrals, we must serve either God or mammon—we must be for or against—it must be light or darkness—truth and justice or falsehood and wrong. No man, however humble or important, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, has a *right* to stand on neutral ground or remain inactive. Patriotism demands the services of every citizen, and it is as cowardly as it is treacherous, to avoid the responsibility. In this great contest with these convictions of duty, the Ex-Governor stated that he had again appeared before his countrymen, to give to the cause his heart, and mind and strength—that during the present month he had spoken daily to large assemblages and he intended to do so until the 13th of October next, when the mighty voice of a great people would cheer the hearts of the loyal and crush the heads of the copper traitors by the re-election of Gov. Curtin by majorities equally unexpected by friends and foes. After these preliminary remarks the Ex-Governor proceeded to establish these points.

1st. That this is a nation—not a confederation of States—but a consolidated nation, possessing all the attributes and powers of sovereignty. The preamble to the Constitution, the reasons for the abandonment of the old confederation and the establishment of the present government, the power to levy war, to conclude peace, to coin money, to make treaties, to regulate commerce, to admit new States, and others, were referred to as proof of the sovereignty of the central government. The prohibition to the States to form treaties, to coin money, to enact bankrupt laws, to levy war, to regulate commerce, to contract alliances, was exclusive of the idea that they were sovereign States so frequently alleged by the orators opposed to the government. Admit that this is a nation—that we have a constitutional government, and the question is settled in the mind of every honest man whether this war is justifiable or otherwise.

Can this nation be divided, and any of its parts live and prosper in peace? If when *under bonds* to keep the peace we failed to do so, how can we expect to do the good work of fraternity and peace when we are cut loose from all social obligations? War, continuous war, bitter and unceasing war, will follow the nation and its parts to the end of time. But even suppose us insane enough to desire these ever-recuring wars, there are other reasons that forbid our separation. The unity of language—of civilization—of institutions—of origin—of progress, and above all, the geographical unity which the God of nature has made for us, forbid our division. The great navigable tributaries of the Mississippi are within the Northern States. The Susquehannah—the Delaware, nay even the Potomac, have their outlets in the South. Will any people owning and controlling through their own chosen government, these outlets, permit them to be seized by a foreign and hostile government? The Ex-Governor elaborated fully each of these questions in a manner that we know convinced many of his hearers. He then referred to the powers conferred by the Constitution on the President—his power over the army and navy and military strength of the nation—his obligations to execute the laws and preserve the Constitution. He referred to the conduct and declarations of Buchanan when Kansas was trodden down by the armed legions of the nation, for refusing a Constitution which her true and loyal people did not desire, and also to his want of power to coerce a State. When South Carolina fired upon the flag, the emblem of the nation's power and authority, and seized the forts that had been purchased and deeded to the nation, still Mr. Buchanan could find no power in the Constitution to coerce—no power in the Government to preserve itself—no power to protect its property or its loyal citizens—no power to enforce the laws—no power to punish treason—no power to dismiss faithless and perjured officers of the army and navy, and in other trusts.

Great God! how the *great imbecile* is to be pitied. When the tears of the widows and orphans, the sorrows and heart-breaking sighs of the fathers and mothers, weeping over the graves of the heroes who have fallen in the bloody contest, shall be heard in condemnation of this wretched imbecile, we may well pity and weep for his anguish of heart, if he has a heart, and the rackings of his conscience, if he has a conscience. I charge, said the speaker, upon James Buchanan and his intrigues and teachings and cowardice all the horrors of this war. Impartial history will write it so. The man that deceived and betrayed the great and illustrious Jackson was rewarded by the friends of that hero and patriot with a high position, which enabled him to betray his country and deceive and outrage his honest supporters.

To make and execute laws are the only powers of any government. When these powers are lodged in one hand we have a tyranny—when separated, usually a free government. Under our institutions the President is clothed with the power to execute the laws. To do so he is authorized to use the whole power of the nation—the army and navy—the military resources and the militia of the country. Every man, in all conditions of life, owes to the country his personal service; it is the condition of his protection in life and property. The President has the power and right to call upon any citizen to aid him in enforcing obedience to the laws. Your sheriff calls upon the power of your country, the *posse comitatus*, and every man is bound to obey. Now, Congress may, with the assent of the President, limit this general authority, by naming certain classes who may be and others who may not be called upon. Now, South Carolina and Virginia refuse to obey the laws, trample upon the constitution, and form alliances in express defiance of its provisions. These States constitute a part of the nation, within which it is the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed. To do this he has the power and right to call upon any citizen of the Republic, white or black, rich or poor, strong or weak. Now, it ought to be considered an honor and privilege to defend one's country—not an oppression, but a pleasing duty. If in this spirit we all would act, then this war would be ended in ninety days; and in this spirit we did act at the commencement, with a few exceptions, such as Woodward, Hughes, Vallandigham and a few *smaller* political leaders, who preferred elevation to some small office through party organization to the safety of the Republic. The Ex-Governor then fully discussed the draft and its provisions, showing that it was in all respects a favorable *limitation* of the powers of Government by its exemptions and other provisions.

He said: Your copperhead orators tell you that this is a war for the negro—that it is a war of contractors, and it is not designed to close it speedily. It can be closed, as stated, in ninety days, if these vipers will quit hissing and join the army, or cease persuading their neighbors from doing so. Well, it is a war for the negro—then let the negro fight in his own war. Ah, no! says the copperhead, that would disgrace the white man. This is a war between parts of the white race, and to them belongs its settlement says another of their leaders. Now, if it is a war for the negro, why let the negro fight in it. If it is a war for the restoration of our Government, why not employ the *citizen* of African descent as well as those of Anglo-Saxon or Celtic origin. All have a common interest in the preservation of a common country, then why not employ all? When we read of the heroism, patience and patriotism of colored troops at Milliken's Bend, Hudson and Fort Wagner, and the services there rendered by this class of troops to our country, how contemptible becomes this copperhead opposition to the employment of such men.

It is said the copperhead orators advise their hearers to go to the polls armed. I advise you to do no such thing; it is cowardly to do so and may, therefore, be expected from that class who are more ready to redden their hands in the blood of their neighbors than in that of the foes of free government. I advise you to take a good stick in your hand, and if you find one of these *armed* traitors at the polls, wallop him away; he is violating the law to go thus armed, and if nothing else will teach a fool obedience, force must be used. There is no danger of such fellows doing harm, except to themselves; "threatened men," it is said, "live longest."

The ex-Governor next referred to the proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*; said honest and loyal men slept just as soundly and securely since as they had before that suspension. Fellows who feel that they are walking as close to the brink of *overt* treason as they dare to do *fear* the suspension of this writ, and so they ought. But the writ is only suspended in a few distinctly marked instances, wherever it was the design of certain disloyal judges—our Lowrie included, to prevent, by the use of the writ, the filling up of the army.

I have no love, said the speaker, for *political* Judges. They are always *tyrants* and always betray the rights of the people. The "book of Judges is immediately before the book of Kings," said Randolph, and the reign of political judges has uniformly been followed by the reign of kings and aristocrats. But, says a Copperhead, the Constitution only authorizes the suspension of the writ in time of civil commotion or invasion. Pennsylvania has no civil war within her borders. Pennsylvania does not compose the nation. This nation has a civil war, a rebellion; the soil of the nation is profaned by traitors in arms. The President acts for the whole people—the entire nation. Therefore he finds that there is war within our borders, and, faithful to the Constitution, he uses the powers it confers to effect good results. We regret that we cannot insert all of this able speech.

The hour being late, and a great many delegations having come a long distance, the Convention adjourned in the best possible humor with the proceedings of the day. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Gubernatorial party were handsomely entertained at the residence of Hon. James Watson, whose accomplished wife and daughter divided the honors of the entertainment.

MEETING AT CANONSBURG.

Homeward bound, Governor Curtin and *suite* were stopped by a very large, intelligent and enthusiastic meeting at the Clifton House, Canonsburg, at which William McDaniel, Esq., presided. Here Governor Johnston was the first speaker introduced, and for half an hour entertained the audience in a truly loyal and patriotic address. We have had the pleasure of hearing the Governor a score or more times in the political arena, but we don't remember to have ever heard him speak so ably and well as at Canonsburg.

Gov. Curtin then addressed the audience briefly, and was enthusiastically applauded.

Judge Kelley succeeded the Governor, and made an address, directed principally to the workingmen. We were assured before we left the town that his remarks had the most beneficial effect.

Thos. J. Bigham, Esq., was the last speaker, and, in a very forcible, and, at the same time, humorous address, entertained the audience for about ten minutes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bigham's speech, the meeting adjourned with cheers for Curtin, Agnew and the Union, and the Governor and his party resumed their journey for Pittsburgh, arriving in the city at an early hour yesterday morning, highly delighted with the trip to Washington.

Among the latest bijouterie imported from France are walking canes of rare wood, with ormolu heads, affixed to which are elegant lorgnettes of great power, doing double duty as spy-glasses and handles to the canes. The price is only twelve dollars for the entire affair. To produce the same article in this country would cost about fifty dollars. A hand in steel, mounted in gilt, grasping the delicate lorgnette, was the pattern of one among others. The lorgnette was an excellent telescope with two slides, an inch and a quarter in diameter at the thicker end. They would make an excellent accompaniment to a corn colored goatee, a lisp, and a head of sorrel hair parted in the middle.

POLITICAL.

UNION RALLY.

A meeting of the FRIENDS OF LIBERTY AND UNION will be held this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the

LINCOLN HOUSE,

on East street, Allegheny City. Popular German and English Speakers will address the meeting. se28

UNION VIGILANCE COMMITTEE of the First Ward, Pittsburgh:

John M. Roberts,	James Reese,
George Wilson,	James Kennedy,
Thomas Reese,	W. B. Hunter,
John H. Sarber,	Benjamin Singerly,
John Gracey,	A. H. Humbert, Esq.,
James Lindsay,	L. S. Johns, Esq.,
Geo. W. Coffin.	D. Fitzsimmons,
G. W. Smith,	N. P. Gotta,
George Humbert,	R. S. Williams,
S. P. Collins,	Capt. A. Miller,
James Jackson,	Adams Getty,
Fred. Schild,	James Gracey,
G. Scheidemantel,	Capt. Alex. Hay,
James McKee,	Allen Cordell,
Wm. Patterson,	Frederick Jacobs,
Joseph P. Haigh.	Jacob Hubley,
Michael Deats,	John Mosley,
Henry Schild,	Samuel Ward,
Robert Elliott,	Wm. Evans,
John Dunlevy,	John W. Hay,
R. S. Berkheimer,	John Casley,
William Boggs,	James G. Moore,
William Troy,	Thomas Maden,
August Brackmyer,	John Cuthbert,
Abraham Fryer,	S. Johnson,
Joseph A. Jenks,	George Ogden.

UNION VIGILANCE COMMITTEE of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny city:

Wm M Moffit,	J D Johnston,
J C Patterson,	J S Slagle,
A N Burchfield,	G D Ball,
Louis Moul,	Wm Beilstine,
John Wright,	J M Cooper,
Solomon Schoyer,	Robert Wilkins,
R B Frances,	W B Rodgers,
Wm Brown,	C F Henderson,
Fred Riddle,	C Kenneweg,
R P Hilands,	Samuel Lauy,
S P Bennet,	John Lotz,
John Marshall	Wm Lautner,
John Meskimen,	J S Newmeyer,
J W Barker, Jr.,	C Kopp,
Samuel Kimes,	John Shuff,
E Gleason,	H W Aufderhide,
C Hetzel,	H C Loomis.
T J Burchfield,	Dr W M Herron,
E F Falhauber,	David Barker,
W Bader,	J J McDermot,
A Lysle,	P F McNally,
James McCutcheon,	J D White.
John Magraw,	George Blackstock,
Hugh McNeil,	S Barker,
A Davidson,	Wm Paul,
Phil R Hill,	H Childs,
James Graham,	J A Myler.

There will be a meeting of the Committee at the Hall over Columbia Engine House, on the corner of Anderson and Leacock streets, on Tuesday evening, September 29th, at 7 o'clock. Every member should attend, as business of importance will be before the meeting. se28:2t

UNION MASS MEETINGS.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Commonwealth Buildings, 611 Chesnut st.,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1863.

Governor CURTIN, in company with distinguished orators from adjoining States, will address the people of Pennsylvania at the times and places named in the following schedule:

At INDIANA, Indiana county, MONDAY, Sept. 28th.
At WILKESBARRE, Luzurne county, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30th.
At SCRANTON, Luzerne county, THURSDAY, October 1st.
At TOWANDA, Bradford county, SATURDAY, October 3d.
At BELLEFONTE, Centre county, TUESDAY, October 6th.
At YORK, York county, WEDNESDAY, October 7th.
At READING, Berks county, THURSDAY, October 8th.
At POTTSVILLE, Schuylkill county, FRIDAY, October 9th.
At PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, October 10th.

We have reasonable hopes of having in the pending canvass the aid of
Governor JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia.
Governor BRADFORD, of Maryland.
JOHN BROUGH, the next Governor, of Ohio.
Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, of New York.
Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois.
Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts.
And many other distinguished gentlemen, including many eloquent advocates of the Union cause in Pennsylvania. No possible efforts will be spared to secure as full and thorough a discussion of the momentous issues now submitted to the people as the brief period now remaining will allow, and it is enjoined upon all friends of the Union cause to secure the attendance of their fellow-citizens upon the occasion.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMMERSLEY, Secretaries.
W. W. HAYS, Secretaries.
se13

SCARLET and Blue Opera Hoods; new Sacques and Circulars, at A. BATES, 21 Fifth street. se26

STRANGE, MYSTERIOUS AND UNACCOUNTABLE experiments in Biological electro SECOND SIGHT, at MASONIC HALL, to-night, by Madame and Prof. Anderson.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
SON OF THE WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
Has arrived, and will appear at MASONIC HALL TO-NIGHT. se28

CHRIST. LAPPE,
KEYSTONE TANNERY,
Corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets,
se28:6m ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE LATEST WONDER,
The all-exciting
ROPE INCOMPREHENSIBILITY,
At MASONIC HALL To-night,
BY PROF. ANDERSON. se28

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 NORTH FRONT St., Philadelphia.

FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY AND TILE.—20,000 Fire Brick;
1,000 bushels Fire Clay;
300 Tile—just received and for sale at our yards, No. 328 LEACOCK street, and corner Anderson street and South Common, Allegheny city.
Also, a superior lot of COAL PIT WAGONS.
se26:2t CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO.

THE GREAT ART
OF PRESTIDIGITATORIALISM
Exemplified to-night at
MASONIC HALL,
se28 BY PROFESSOR ANDERSON.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER is open for an engagement in either city. Commercial or manufacturing business preferred. A reasonable salary only expected. Has large experience and an extensive acquaintance. Can give the best of city references. Address "K," box 1009, Pittsburgh Postoffice. se26:tf

DR. GEORGE CLIES,
No. 274 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Office Hours:
From 6 to 9 in the morning; 12 to 2 in the afternoon, and from 6 to 9 in the evening.
se24:3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE PROP

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—

Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON
Treasurer.....H. OVERINGTON.

Re-engagement for six nights of the wonderful artiste,

MATILDA HERON,

who will appear in a new and original tragic play written expressly for her by Chas. Gaylor.

THIS EVENING will be presented, for the first time on any stage, the five act tragic play entitled,

ASPASIA, THE QUEEN OF THE SALONS.

Aspasia, the Queen.....Matilda Heron.
Ninon De Lisle.....Annie Hyatt.
De Bury.....C. Loveday.
Marquis.....G. S. Kames.
De Norcy.....J. O. Sefton.

To conclude with
THE WINDMILL.

Sampson.....Mr. Sefton.
Marion.....Annie Hyatt.

ARE COMING.—

AT

CONCERT HALL,

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, September 21st,

MORRIS' MINSTRELS!

BRASS BAND.

Burlesque Old Folk's Concert.

From their Opera House, Boston.

RETURN OF THE CHAMPIONS, after an absence of three years.

Everything new—Nothing old or worn out—New faces, new features and new attiactions.

SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHED ARTISTS—Also the Wonder of World, Mr. GEORGE F. BOLL, the distinguished musical genius, and his wonderful CRYSTALENIA, the first and only instrument of the kind ever exhibited. See mammoth posters, pamphlets and programme. An entire change of programme every night. Be sure and read the new programme.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

Cards of Admission.....25 cents
Orchestra Seats.....50 cents

Eighteen magnificent pictures of the members of this Troupe, taken by EARL SWEATON, of Quebec, Photographist to the Royal Family, London, will be on exhibition in front of the Ha.l during the week.

C. A. MORRIS, Manager.
W. A. ABBOTT, Agent. se21

MASONIC HALL!

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing

MONDAY, September 28th.

Prof. ANDERSON!

The extraordinary

Prestidigitateur and Psychomantiomist!

In his highly entertaining Lectures and Experiments in PHYCHOLOGY and PRESTIDIGITATORIALISM, assisted by

MADAM ANDERSON,

The surprising BIOLOGIST, whose rare faculty of SECOND SIGHT has been the theme of universal delight.

For the especial gratification of Ladies and Children, unable to attend in the evening, TWO GRAND PRESTIDIGITATORIAL MATINEES will be given on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Doors open at 2, to commence at 3 o'clock.

Evening, doors open at 7, to commence ¼ to 8 o'clock.

Admission 25 CENTS. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Children, accompanied by parents, to reserved seats, 25 cents.

Seats may be secured during the day.

GEO. T. SHELDON, Advance Agent.
HENRY PRICE,
Business Manager and Treasurer. [se25

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CLIFF MINING CO., Pittsburgh, Aug. 28th, 1863.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Directors of the North Cliff Mining Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIFTY CENTS per share of the capital stock be called in, payable to the Treasurer, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 5th day of October next.

THOS. M. HOWE,
sep7 Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAS CO., September 19th, 1862.

ELECTION.—The stockholders of the "Pittsburgh Gas Company," are hereby notified that an election for three Trustees to serve for the term of three years, and of one Trustee to serve for the term of two years, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first MONDAY, the 5th of October next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

se19:2w JAMES M. CHRISTY, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, of the City of Pittsburgh, wish to secure the services of a FEMALE TEACHER, to supply a vacancy in the Central High School. Candidates for the position will be required to pass an examination by the Faculty, in the following branches: Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Orthography, History, Algebra, Geometry, Physical Geography and Latin, through the primary lessons, and Cæsar's Commentaries. The examination will commence THURSDAY, October 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Salary $450 per year, of ten months. By order of the Board.

se17:2w JOHN A. SERGEANT, Sec'y.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of PHILLIPS, FREW & CO., has this day been dissolved, Charles Lockhart and William Frew having purchased the entire interests of the other partners. The business of the late firm will be settled by Lockhart & Frew.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
WILLIAM FREW,
CHARLES LOCKHART,
JOHN VANANSDELL,
ABRAM. V. KIPP.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 10th, 1863. se19

CHARLES LOCKHART.....WILLIAM FREW.

LOCKHART & FREW,

Producers and Refiners of Petroleum,

At ALBION OIL WORKS, *Venango county.*
And BRILLIANT OIL WORKS, *Negley's Run.*

Office: 172 and 174 Wood street.
se19:3m *PITTSBURGH.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, dated the 12th day of September, 1863, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the undersigned, guardian of the person and estate of Mary S. Porter, a minor, under the age of fourteen years, all that certain piece of ground situated in Collins township, Allegheny county, Pa., containing twenty acres, and bounded as follows: by the Plank road (formerly Frankstown road) on the south, and by lands of James Kelly and H. W. Loug, and is on the west side of George Ferree's farm. Said property will be sold all together, or in lots, to suit purchasers, according to a plan which will be exhibited at the sale. Terms to be made known on day of sale.

sep23:w WM. A. HERRON, Guardian.

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT.

NEW DISCOVERY

By J. DIAMOND, practical optician and manufacturer of the Russian Pebble Spectacles. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the sight. The lenses are imported direct from Russia, which can be seen at my office. Notwithstanding the attacks of jealous spectacle vender in this city who aspires to the name of optician, the Russian Pebble Spectacles are receiving daily the warmest endorsements of our citizens. All that is asked is to examine all other spectacles, and then call and examine the Russian Pebble. For sale only by

J. DIAMOND,
39 FIFTH street, Post Building.
N. B. Beware of venders and counterfeiters.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS

JUST OPENED AT

D. H. FRALICH & SON

No. 104 Market Street,

FRENCH MERINOS, all colors,

POPLINS PLAIN AND FIGURED,

ALL WOOL DELAINES, all colors,

PLAIN AND FIGURED

FANCY SILKS,

LATEST STYLE.

PLAIN BLACK AND FIGURED SILKS,

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, just opened.

BALMORAL SKIRTS FROM $2,50 UP TO $7,50, ALL COLORS.

100 Pieces Mous. Delaines Dark and Latest Style.

ALL KINDS AND MAKES OF PRINTS.

NEW FRENCH CHINTZES.

GREY TWILLED FLANNELS.

87½-100 pieces Barred Country Flannels; Shirting Flannels, all colors; Blankets, Checks, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and a general assortment of all kinds of DOMESTIC GOODS, which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. se7:1m

The Daily Commercial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Thro Acm'n.. 4:50 a m	Balto Exp's..11:50 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:50 a m	Phila do ...12:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss.. 3:50 p m	Fast Line.....12:50 a m
Fast Line..... 8:25 p m	Thro Mail.....12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n. 2:45 p m	Joh'n Acm'n.10:05 a m
1st Wall stn... 6:30 a m	1st Wall stn... 6:25 a m
2d do ...11:30 a m	2d do ... 8:35 a m
3d do ... 4:00 p m	3d do ... 1:40 p m
4th do ... 6:10 p m	4th do ... 6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:15 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Exp...2:25 a m
Express..... 12:40 p m	Phila. do ...3:25 p m
Mail Train.... 7:00 a m	Cin'ti do ...7:50 p m
All'ce Ac'm... 2:30 p m	Crest'e Mail...7:05 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:45 p m and 6:10 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a m, 8:15 a m, 2:30 p m, and 4:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st M'Keespt.11:00 a m	1st M'Keespt. 7:00 p m
2d do 6:15 p m	2d do 2.05 p m
Port Perry.... 7:00 a m	Port Perry.... 8:30 a m
Braddock's... 4:15 p m	Braddock's... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
Mail..... 7:00 a m	Mail..... 7:00 p m
Express..... 3:40 p m	Express..... 9:35 a m
Accom'n ..... 4:45 p m	Accom'n ..... 8:00 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	*Arrives.*
For Cin'ti..... 1:00 a m	
do ...12:40 p m	Returning Trains ar-
For Whee'g... 1:00 a m	rive about the same
do ... 6:00 a m	hours as those on the
do ...12:40 p m	Pittsburgh and Fort
For Clev'd... 1:00 a m	Wayne Railway.
do ...12:40 p m	

The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Woman Killed—On Tuesday morning last, Mrs. Mary Reed, a widow, residing in Shamokin, ran from her house in a state of derangement, and in crossing the railroad track was instantly killed by a car passing over her neck and arms.

In Cincinnati.—Col. C. O. Loomis, late Chief of Artillery of the Department of Monongahela, was at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, on Friday. It is a pity that the gallant Colonel was not at Chicamauga Creek, where his eminent fighting abilities would have had room for display.

The Boat Race.—Quite a large delegation of Pittsburghers left the city Saturday and yesterday for New York, to witness the boat race between Hammill and Ward. There is a great diversity of opinion regarding the two scullers, even in this city, but the impression prevails that Hammill will win.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

The Recent Manchester Robbery.—Margaret Mulvey, Mary Wilkinson alias Mary Buzzard, and Belle Rooney, were on Friday committed to jail by Mayor Alexander, for the robbery of Mrs. Nancy McKee's house in Manchester, the particulars of which we published last week. These girls are only from fifteen to seventeen years of age.

Terrible Accident.—A terrible accident occurred at the Cameron Furnace, Middletown, on Tuesday night, by which Thomas Carty and Wm. Cox were horribly burned. It appears that the plug in the mouth of the furnace accidentally flew out, when the furnace was in full blast, enveloping those two men in a perfect sheet of iron. The former was burned in a shocking manner, and it is almost impossible for him to survive his injuries. The latter was not so severely injured and may recover.

I. O. O. F.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, which commenced on Monday last in Baltimore, terminated its annual communications on Friday and adjourned sine die. The next session will be held in 1864, in Boston. The proceedings, throughout, were characterized by harmony and unity of action, and most brotherly feeling prevailed. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer show the financial resources of the order to be in excellent condition.

The Washington Meeting.—For many courtesies from Messrs. Moore and Armstrong, of the *Tribune*, we are grateful, and are pleased to know that they are rapidly increasing not only their circulation but influence. To other loyal people of the town, for their many kindnesses to the reporter of the *Commercial*, we here take occasion to thank them—not as a personal favor, but as indicating their loyal intentions and as friends of Governor Curtin and his admirable policy.

A Handsome Building.—On our visit to Washington, on Saturday, we were particularly surprised at the number of new and elegant buildings, recently erected in that borough. Among the most attractive is that of Mr. J. Smith, a handsome brick building of some three stories high, with a front of fifty feet and a depth of ninety feet. The front of the building is of iron, and the design and execution of the same is from the well-known establishment of Messrs. Anderson & Phillips, of this city. The iron front is really a handsome one, and reflects great credit upon its manufacturers.

Serious Accident.—On Saturday afternoon a little boy by the name of Bess, aged between twelve and thirteen years, whose father is employed in Robinson & Minis' warehouse, met with a serious accident under the following circumstances: He was riding a horse belonging to J. C. Buffum, along Wood Street, and was carrying a box of mineral water bottles before him, and as the horse turned into Third Street, it became frightened and ran away, throwing the boy off. He was picked up insensible, with the blood flowing freely from his mouth, and his knee very badly cut by falling upon the broken bottles. His wound, although very painful, are not supposed to be of a dangerous character.

Sad Occurrence.

On Saturday last, Mr. Wm. Trimble, his wife and four children, of Manchester, left that place in a buggy for Bakerstown, for the purpose of visiting a relative there. When within a short distance of the place of their destination, in descending a hill, the horse became unmanageable, kicking and plunging in a fearful manner, and throwing the entire party out of the buggy violently upon the ground and injuring, more or less, every one of them. Mr. Trimble received a fearful contusion of the scalp, and was bruised and injured in many places on his body. He was rendered insensible for many hours. Mrs. Trimble was also badly hurt, having been trailed on the ground, and her dress nearly stripped from her person. One of the little boys had his thigh broken, supposed to have been fractured by the kicking of the horse. The infant was badly bruised, and the whole party received very serious injuries. They have all recovered so far as to be able to be conveyed to their residence in Manchester. We are glad to learn that on Sabbath morning, they were convalescent, and we hope by quiet rest and careful surgical treatment, they will soon be made whole. Mr. Trimble has the sympathy of the entire community in this unlooked for occurrence.

Lamentable Affair.

A terrible disaster occurred Friday afternoon, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, about four miles from this city. It appears that a contractor named Michael Sullivan, with a number of men, was employed on the above road, and that a cart filled with dirt broke through a piece of trestle work stretched across a quarry in which a number of men were at work at the time. Mr. Sullivan was struck on the head by the falling timbers and instantly killed. Christopher Burns, the driver of the cart, was so badly injured that he is not expected to live. Martin Connor and Patrick Carns, who were at work in the quarry, were both dangerously injured. Connor cannot, it is believed, survive his injuries. Sullivan resided in Beaver county, and was a worthy, industrious man. He leaves a wife and family to deplore his untimely end. The Coroner visited the scene of the catastrophe and held an inquest on Sullivan's remains. It was shown that his death was accidental, and a verdict to this end was therefore rendered.

Woodward and Truth.

At the request of several of our Democratic friends, we publish the annexed correspondence, and invite attention to it. The astounding disclosure made by Judge Cunningham, of Beaver county, a life long democratic leader, profound jurist and estimable gentleman, is also published. It is in direct conflict with Judge Woodward's letter, and fully shows how difficult it is for a traitor and time-server to carry water on both shoulders." Will the Carlisle *Volunteer* or Mr. Shapley publish this statement of Judge Cunningham's? Will the *Post* insert Judge Cunningham's statement, or will our democratic friends, for whom we have inserted Judge Woodward's letter, see that Judge Cunningham's statement is given to the public?

How any true or loyal man who believes Judge Cunningham's statement (and in this community we presume no one who will doubt its correctness,) can vote for Judge Woodward, we cannot imagine. Withdraw our armies to the North of Mason and Dixon's line; surrender Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Maryland and Delaware, with Washington City and the archives of the nation; abandon all to the Southern rebels, and *offer peace* on any terms that they may dictate! Either Judge Woodward is guilty of equivocation and falsenood, or Judge Cunningham is faithless to truth.

Judge Woodward has, in this instance, again referred to his past history as evidence of his truth. This dodge of the learned jurist and speculator in stocks and bonds is becoming somewhat stale. Pray give us something new. The record of your past is rather a damaging evidence of your purity, truth and patriotism.

The following highly important correspondence appeared in the Carlisle *Volunteer* of the 24th inst:

CARLISLE, Sept. 18, 1863.

Hon. George W. Woodward:

Dear Sir: I have been informed that Hon. Lemuel Todd, who presided over the Convention which renominated Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, in addressing a ratification meeting held recently in this county, stated that he had been informed that a certain Judge Hall said, that in a recent conversation with him, you had avowed yourself a believer in the doctrine of secession and in favor of an immediate recognition of the South.

While I am fully satisfied that you have never held or avowed those sentiments, I deem it important that your friends should have authority to contradict the statement. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to inform me whether you ever held such a conversation with Judge Hall?

Very respectfully,
RUFUS E. SHAPLEY,
Chairman Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1863.

Rufus E. Shapley, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—Just returned from Easton, where I went to attend the funeral of our much lamented friend, the Hon. Richard Brodhead, I find your favor of the 18th, informing me of a story which Mr. Todd produced at a public meeting, after obtaining it through a channel which is not specified.

There is not a word of truth in the story. I know no Judge Hall, and cannot remember that I ever knew a man of that name.

So far from ever avowing belief in secession, or favoring recognition of the Southern Confederacy, I am, and always have been, opposed to both, and am in favor of suppressing the rebellion by which both are supported.

My life has been spent, thus far, in upholding the Constitution of the United States as the Fathers framed it—the Union they formed—and the Constitution and laws of the State; and whatever of life remains to me will be devoted to the same ends whether it be spent in public or private stations. *Neither secession nor the malignant fanaticism that caused it, will ever find an advocate in me.*

Trusting this is a sufficient answer to the calumny you allude to, I remain, dear sir,

Very truly, yours,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Col. J. B. Clark, of this city has been invited by the citizens of Indianapolis, to deliver a lecture before the Freedmen's Aid Commission, at that place. The association appointed Capt. James A. Ekin, to communicate the invitation, and the following is Col. Clark's reply:

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. Sept. 19, 1863.

Capt. Jas. A. Ekin, A. Q. M. U. S. A.:

MY DEAR FRIEND: I have just received your letter of invitation to address the Freedmen's Aid Commission of your city, September 29th. If in any way I can promote the interests of an association whose objects I so heartily approve, I will do so with pleasure. By our conduct toward the Freedmen of the South we are to exhibit before God the character of our national repentance. And though I make no pretensions as a public lecturer, yet I feel bound on all suitable occasions to speak in behalf of my country and all its loyal subjects; and may God speed the right.

Yours truly, JOHN B. CLARK.

The lecture was appointed for this evening, from the balcony of the Bates' House.

Meeting of the Teachers' Association.

The first meeting for the current school year of the Allegheny County Teachers' Association was held Saturday forenoon. The opening exercises were readings by Mr. W. Marshall and Miss Lafevre—the former reading Saxe's "The Devil of Names," and the latter Victor Hugo's "Sunken Road at Waterloo." Then followed a discussion on Dull Pupils, in which Prof. Burt and others participated. Rev. Dr. Hamilton delivered an appropriate address on "The Importance of the Teachers' Mission," after which the Association adjourned.

Governor Curtin, accompanied by ex-Governor Johnston, Judge Kelley, Judge Cunningham, Col. Tom McDowell, and others, left this morning for Indiana, to attend the Union mass meeting to be held there to-day. One of our reporters will be on hand, and we hope to give our readers an account of the proceedings in to-morrow's issue.

Patents Granted.—Patents have been issued from the United States Patent Office, during the week ending September 22d, 1863, to James Maslin Cooper, of Pittsburgh, for improvement in revolving fire arms, and George Huttelmaier, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, assignor to himself and H. P. Mueller, for improved machine for oiling tanner's leather.

Fire.—On Friday week last the refinery of Messrs. Clark, Crane & Pierce, on the Story Farm, Venango county, took fire and was consumed. The fire spread a little in the immediate locality, but excepting the refinery, the damage was slight. The loss of these gentlemen will be about $4.000 to $5,000. We are not aware of their having insurance on the refinery or machinery.

Military Arrivals.—We notice among the arrivals at the Monongahela House for the past twenty-four hours, the names of Capt. and C. S. Lyman, Y. Stuart and Midshipman Harold, S. Peck, U. S. N., and at the St. Charles the names of R. J. Ross, D. Patten and Lester K. Kirk, of the 100th Reg. P. V.

The Alarm Last Night.—The alarm of fire last night was occasioned by the burning of a frame building, in the neighborhood of Sharpsburg.

The Atlantic for October has been received at Pittock's. Its articles for this month sustain the high reputation of the Magazine.

Amusements.

THEATRE.—The favorite actress, Miss Heron, has been re-engaged for six nights, and will appear this evening as "Aspasia." Her re-engagement, we have no doubt, will prove successful.

THE WIZARD.—Anderson, the great prestidigitateur, will give his first entertainment in this city at Masonic Hall, to-night. His reputation as a magician is too well established for him to require commendation at out hands. We can only suggest, go and see his "Cabinet of Wonders."

Those beautiful lots on Nunnery Hill, which overlook the city of Allegheny, at the head of Federal street, are to be sold at A. Leggate's Auction House, on Tuesday evening, October 6th, at 7 o'clock. Plans can be had from the Auctioneer, and the grounds will be shown by Mr. Stebeford, who lives on the premises.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATTONY, General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Political Meetings.

Large and enthusiastic Union meetings were held Saturday evening in several precincts of this county. The intense interest manifested by the people during their attendance at these meetings, shows that they are alive to the importance of the result of the coming election. In the words of a distinguished speaker, it is a struggle between Union and prosperity on the one hand, and disunion and anarchy on the other. At Stewartstown and Sharpsburgh the bone and sinew of the precincts turned out *en masse*, to listen to the eloquent remarks of Col. T. M. Bayne, Dr. George McCook and Lieut. Childs. Their denunciations of copperheadism and treason in general were crushing, and their arguments in favor of sustaining the great Union party in its efforts to place Governor Curtin at the helm of the ship of State, were unanswerable. Mr. J. L. Koethen also addressed the meeting in the German language.

At Wilkins Hall there was a perfect jam of the loyal men of Allegheny county, who by the eager manner in which they listened to the soul-stirring speeches of Colonel McDowell and Hon. A. W. Loomis, and the frequent bursts of applause which greeted the utterance of each soul-inspiring sentiment, proved incontestibly that the October elections would give utterance to a voice such as even the old Keystone State has never heard before.

At Manchester another large meeting was held, which was organized by nominating John S. Hall, Esq., President; Capt. Jas. Miller, Wm. Gill, Jas. Freeman, Chas. W. Smith, Abraham Patterson and Richard McDonnough, Vice Presidents; and John C. Harper, Thos. B. Updike and Robert Wilson as Secretaries. John H. Sawyer, Esq., opened with a sound, logical speech, and made a stirring appeal in favor of Curtin and the Union. D. T. Willouby—an exile from Petersburg, Va.—reviewed the causes which led to the rebellion, and urged the people to vote for Curtin as the speediest mode of ending the war and gaining a permanent peace. Col. T. M. Bayne and Col. McDowell, of Harrisburg, followed, in stirring and eloquent speeches in favor of Curtin. The meeting then adjourned to meet the ensuing Saturday evening, when Hon. Thos. J. Bigham will review Mr. Cornwell's published speech, which was delivered some time since before the Democratic club.

The Monroeville meeting on Saturday evening was very large and enthusiastic. Speeches were made by L. P. Stone, Wm. H. Dennison, R. A. Cameron and H. C. Mackrell, Esqs. A couple of copperheads came to the meeting to interrupt and break it up, but went away with their eyes handsomely draped in mourning. Patton township will be good for eighty majority.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Glorious News from Rosecrans!

The Army of the Potomac in Motion!

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS!

RICHMOND ALMOST DEFENCELESS

Burnside fails to Reinforce Rosecrans!

Government Dissatisfied with Him!

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The *Republican* says the Government has received glorious news from Rosecrans, but the details cannot be stated. The rebel army, from the latest telegrams, has not it appears, molested Rosecrans in his present position. There is in Washington a general spirit of cheerfulness regarding further military movements.

A special to the *Post*, dated Washington, Sept. 26th, says: The Army of the Potomac is in motion; transports are loading with great activity, and it is expected that a considerable body of forces will embark with as little delay as possible—their destination can only be conjectured. In the mean time there is equal activity shown in forwarding troops in another direction. The Government has taken possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and no more travel for civil purposes will be allowed on it. Some important movement is contemplated on the line of this great thoroughfare. It is currently reported here and such, in fact, is the purport of the information that we derive from various sources, that the reinforcements sent off to the help of Bragg against Gen. Rosecrans, have left Richmond almost defenseless. There is but a handful of troops merely left for the security of the rebel capital. The late battle of Chattanooga would have had a different rnsult if the orders of the Government had been more punctually observed. The Government was aware of the design of the rebels in reinforcing Bragg, namely: to overwhelm our army by superior numbers, and the Government sent a message by telegraph to Gen. Burnside, ordering him to reinforce Rosecrans with the men under his command. Burnside replied that he was on his way to Jonesboro, and would join Rosecrans as soon as he had occupied that place. The Government then repeated the order in a peremptory manner, ordering him to reinforce Rosecrans immediately. Two days afterwards a telegraphic message was received here from Burnside, to the effect that he had taken Jonesboro, and should now proceed to the assistance of Rosecrans. At the last advice the main body of the troops under Burnside, were at Athens, and his advance was at Cleveland. The Government is not satisfied with this proceeding of Gen. Burnside, and it is yet to be seen what necessity there was for his neglect to obey the order, given him in such express terms.

The President will have an interview at 3 o'clock, P. M., with the delegations from Kansas and Missouri, sent to Washington to protest against Gen. Schofield's policy.

Burnside Relieved by Hooker.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that the resignation of Gen. Burnside is accepted, and Hooker sent to Knoxville as his successor.

By recent exchange, 15,000 soldiers heretofore released on parole, will be returned to duty and added to the effective strength of the Union army.

Four hundred exchanged cavalry arrived at cavalry camp to-day, from parole camp, Annapolis. About as many more are on their way.

Four hundred deserters from the Army of the Potomac were sent to the front to-day.

About 2,000 Union exchanged prisoners arrived from Richmond at Annapolis, on Friday night.

The delegation here from Missouri are said to be unanimously in favor of Gen. Butler for successor to Schofield. They express their determination to remain till the latter is removed, and Butler or some other equally acceptable commander appointed. They are preparing for an interview with the President.

A Memphis letter of the 22d says that a formidable expedition against Mobile is being inaugurated.

From Burnside's Department.

LOUISVILLE, September 26.—Gen. Burnside was at Knoxville yesterday. The military authorities here say that Burnside did not know of an impending battle between Rosecrans and Bragg, and could not have reinforced Rosecrans if he had. battle had been long concluded before the news reached Burnside. A Kentucky exofficial, who left Morristown a Monday night, reports Burnside then forty miles East of Knoxville. Hartsuff is at Knoxville.

There are no rebels this side of Greenville. General Burnside is entirely safe in his present position, and by concentration at Cumberland Gap, can repel any force. His supplies are abundant, and not liable to be cut off.

The rebel telegraph line from the Gap to Morristown is not in order, but there is telegraphic communication between Knoxville and Morristown, Greenville and Athens. The lines between Louisville and the Gap are expected to be workiug tomorrow. No news from the front to-day.

Rebel Gen. Joe Johnston Killed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A Nashville dispatch of the 23d, gives a report from rebel prisoners that Joe Johnston was killed in the late battle.

Advices by the Catawba from New Orleans, report the capture off Ship Island, of the rebel blockade running steamer Alabama, from Havana for Mobile. Also the destruction by the guns of our fleet, of the rebel steamer Fox. This all occurred in one day, the 12th inst.

Gen. Barnes, of Massachusetts, is to command at Norfolk, vice Gen. Naglee, ordered to report to Gen. Grant.

From General Blunt.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., of the 21st, to the *Republican*, says: Col. Cloud, with 100 of the 2d Kansas cavalry, arrived at that place on the 19th. Between Perryville, in Indian Territory, where Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels under Steele and Cooper, and Fort Smith, Col. Cloud, with 500 of the 2d Kansas cavalry and Robbs battery, attacked 2,000 rebels, under Gen. Cabell, in a strongly fortified position, routing them with considerable loss. The rebels retreated towards Arkadelphia.

At Dardonnelle on the 19th, Cloud attacked one thousand rebels under Col. Stirman, and defeated them, capturing their camp and a large amount of commissary stores. Over 2,000 mounted Unionists have joined Colonel Cloud's command, and are anxious to serve in defence of their homes.

The first train on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad started on the 21st.

From ten to fifty deserters reach Little Rock daily. They take the oath of allegiance and are released.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The steamer Angelina from Galway, the 15th, arrived at this port this afternoon. Her dates are two days later than those already received. Advices from Cherbourg, in the *Courier Du Havre*, say that the Confederate steamer Alabama will probably visit that port, and a letter addressed to Capt. Semmes gives some foundation to the rumor.

Paris Sept. 13.—The *Pays* of this evening, believes itself able to state that the maritime perfected at Brestt has opposed the seizure of the Confederate steamer Florida in consequence of an order from Paris, issued as the *Pays* asserts, with the object of preserving the inviolability of the harbor as a military port.

The gates of Warsaw have been opened for ten days to any persons desiring to enter or leave the city. Two hundred of the inhabitants have been transported to Siberia.

The Russian authorities have imposed enormous taxes upon the ancient province of Poland.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—By the arrival of the steamship Catawba from New Orleans, intelligence is received that the troops which were engaged in the Sabine Pass Expedition had been disembarked, and are to compose part of the Expedition over land to Texas. The troops were on the departure of the steamer, moving toward Brashear City and Berwick bay as rapidly as by railroad transportation, between Algiers and those points, they could be sent forward. The force which originally was to go by that route, will thus be so much strengthened as to render the expedition a formidable one. It is said our forces were crossing Berwick Bay with their trains and that a part of the troops were already on the march westward.

The occupation of Texas by our troops is regarded in New Orleans as a fixed fact.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, via *Cairo*, Sept. 27.—Gen. Grant has recovered sufficiently to be moved to Vicksburg, and leaves for there to day, accompanied by Adjutant General Thomas. It will be some time before he can resume active duties.

Several steamboats from St. Louis arrived within a few days, ladened with produce, which have greatly relieved the markets. Military matters are active.

The expedition of Gen. Herron has been heard from. He has cleared the country between Red river and Port Hudson from guerrilla parties, who have been firing on transports, and driven Gen. Green to the west of Atchafayla river with considerable loss.

Among the captured was an agent of the rebel Government with important papers. General Herron is reported quite sick, and will be brought to New Orleans.

General Banks' order removing restrictions on trade was received with great satisfaction. The health of the city was good.

Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, September 26.—At half-past six o'clock last evening a special train, consisting of a locomotive and twenty coaches, left Kalamazoo, bound West. While coming down the four mile grade between Mattawan and Lawton, some five drunken rowdies near the end of the train cut the bell rope; the rope pulled out a link between the cars, thus dividing the train, which, being upon a down grade, the engineer did not discover his loss until he reached Lawton. Within two minutes afterwards the rear portion of the train was seen coming down the grade. The engineer immediately put on steam to get out of the way with such force that the coupling between the engine and the cars broke, and a collision between the two portions of the train ensued. Five persons were killed outright, and twenty-two wounded, some of them so seriously that recovery is impossible.

Government Steamer Burnt.

CAIRO, Sept. 27.—The steamer Choteau, with a cargo of government freight, grounded and took fire yesterday five miles below Columbus. She was scuttled, and although the fire was not entirely extinguished, it was thought the cargo could be saved. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—There is no prospect of a conflict between General Meade's army and the rebel forces, which accounts from the Rapidan recently predicted as imminent. From what can be ascertained, the latest dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans show the condition of affairs to be more hopeful.

Meade's Army Retreating to Washington.

NEW YORK, September 27.—The *Mercury's* special Washington despatch gives the rumor that Meade's army is retreating to Washington.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FOR additional Commercial and Financial Matters see fourth page.

IN the absence of any local money matters deserving of notice—for Saturday is usually a dull day in that line—we insert this brief article on the "Credit System," from the last *Independent:*

"Business men will ever be thankful at the great changes which have taken place in doing business, since the outbreak of the pro-slavery rebellion. Formerly almost every description of merchandise was sold on credit. This was true in all sections of the country, from Boston to St. Louis, and from Baltimore to New Orleans. Comparatively speaking, very few goods were sold for cash, either at wholesale or retail. A complete revolution, however, has taken place within the two years, and the cash principle has been generally adopted in almost every branch of trade. More goods are now paid for with cash down, or within thirty or sixty days after purchase, than the total credit sales of former years,—when from four to twelve months' time was demanded. Such a change in the commercial world will save to the traders of the nation scores of millions of dollars annually. When every law on our statue books enforcing the collections of debts—except perhaps for money loaned—shall be wiped out—and such, we believe, will soon be the fact—then all kinds of business will be conducted on the right principle, and great commercial panics and disastrous, wide-sweeping failures, will be unknown. "Owe no man anything," is the inspired golden motto, and it is worthy of being written in shining capitals in every counting-room.

There is now no excuse whatever for doing a credit business. Money is abundant, and it is yearly increasing. We are producing, annually, seventy-five millions of gold and silver—an amount quite sufficient to answer all the demands of trade. When peace is again restored—or within five years thereafter—we may safely calculate on mining one hundred millions of the precious metals yearly. Such an augmentation of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, will enable business men to make all their transactions for cash. Then we shall enter upon a new era of prosperity, which will put the past into the shade entirely.

"The South has always wanted long credits, and our late 'Union-saving,' but now—some of them—Union-hating merchants, were clamorous to grant any and every indulgence desired. Twelve, eighteen, and even twenty-four-months' time has often been given to 'our dear Southern brethern' to 'turn round'—which always meant to speculate in negroes and cotton plantations. Almost the whole business of the South has been conducted with Northern capital—furnished mainly by Yankee merchants. Having already invested there, *permanently*, several hundred millions of dollars, we do not believe our Northern traders will be inclined to go further, just at present. Let business men now determine to sell their goods for 'Cash on Delivery.'"

The gold market in New York on Saturday was on the advance, opening at 38½, advancing to 39¾, and closed firm at 39¼@39½. The total exports of specie was $879,000. Money market easy. Governments were, as usual, steady.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 26.

U S 6s, 1 yr, certs,	81	Hudson	107
U S 7-30s	107	Harlem	141¾
C & R I	107¼	Reading	117⅝
P Ft W & C	82½	Mich Cen	119
C & N W	36	Mich South	84¾
A & T H	59	Ills Cent scrip	122¼
C & T preferred	90	N Y Central	133½
Cleve & T	117	Quicksilver	64
G & C	108½	Missouri 6s	68¾
Cleve & Pitts	98	Tennessee 6s, '90	63½
Erie	106¼	Virginia 6s	60
Erie, preferred	103⅝	Miss & Mo grants	64
Toledo & Wabash	72	Pacific Mail	214
Coupons	106¾	American gold	138¼

Considerable anxiety is expressed to learn when the new currency of the national banks will be issued, and what will be the effect on the loan market of these and the legal-tender interest-bearing Treasury notes. The beginning of November is mentioned as the probable time for furn

The Daily Commercial.

COMMERCIAL.

BANK NOTE LIST.

CORRECTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL BY J. W. KENNEDY, OF "KENNEDY'S BANK REVIEW."

Bankable Funds or Notes at Par—5s and Upwards.

New York City Banks.
Baltimore City Banks.
U.S. Legal Tender Not's
Delaware Banks.
Canada Banks.*
Indiana State Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA—PITTSBURGH BANKS

Allegheny Bank.
Bank of Pittsburgh*
Citizens Bank.
Exchange Bank.
Iron City Bank.
Mechanics Bank.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA—COUNTRY BANKS.

Allentown Bank.
Bank of Beaver Co.*
Bank of Catasauqua.
Bank of Chester Co.
Bank of Danville.
Bank of Delaware Co., Chester.
Bank of Fayette Co.,* Uniontown.
Bank of Germantown.
Bank of Montgomery Co., Norristown.
Bank of Phoenixville.
Boylestown Bank.
Easton Bank.
Farmers' Bank, Bucks County.
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster.
Mauch Chunk Bank.
Miners' Bank, Pottsville.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Easton.
Monongahela Bank,* Brownsville.
Union Bank, Reading.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

Bordentown Banking Company.
Burlington Bank.
Burlington County B'k
Cumberland Bank.
Farmers' Bank.
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.
Gloucester Co. Bank.
Lambertville Bank.
Mechanics' Bank of Burlington.
Mechanics' Bank.
Millville Bank.
Mount Holly Bank.
Princeton Bank.
Salem Banking Co.
State Bank, Camden.
State Bank, N. B.
State Bank, Newark.
Trenton Banking Co.
Union Bank, Frenchtown.

*Denotes Specie Paying Banks.

Currency, or Unbankable Funds.

Maine	½	Indiana Stock Bks	½
Vermont	½	Michigan	1
New Hampshire	½	Iowa	1
Massachusetts	½	Maryland Country Banks	½@1½
Rhode Island	½	Kentucky	½
Connecticut	½	Virginia, Wheeling 2	
New York Country Banks	½	Missouri	2@20
New Jersey	½	Illinois	2@60
Pennsylvania	½	Wisconsin	2@60
Ohio	½		

☞ Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, New Orleans and Eastern Virginia Bank Notes are unsaleable.

Exchange on Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston ¼ ₱ cent.

Baltimore Market.

Coffee—There has been less activity in Rio, but holders have shown no disposition to sell except at full current prices. Common to prime invoices we quote at 30@31c ₱ lb. Stock in first hands very light.

Grain—Receipts of Wheat have been liberal, but the proportion of prime and choice samples continues small. Southern white has ruled steady at about last week's prices, but red and Kentucky white have advanced fully 10c ₱ bush. The arrivals of Corn have been extremely light, and with a good local demand both colors have improved 7@8c ₱ bush. Oats have brought better prices and Rye closes 6@8c ₱ bushel higher. We now quote fair to strictly choice white Southern wheat at $1 70@1 75; common to medium $1 30@1 60; fair to very prime Southern red at $1 40@1 80; damaged to ordinary $1 20@1 35, and fair to choice Kentucky white at $1 65@1 68. Fly cut and prime white Corn at 92@96c, and yellow do at 94@98c. Maryland Oats 58@62c (measure), and Pennsylvania do at 56@58c (weight.) Maryland Rye 86@$1 ₱ bush.

Molasses—Market nearly bare of stock. We advance our quotations as follows: Clayed Cuba 45c; Muscovado 45@50c, and Porto Rico at 52@56c ₱ gal. Demand slow.

Sugars—Want of stock has restricted business. All grades close in demand and firm at quotations, viz: Refining Cuba and English Island, 11¾@11½c; grocery do 11¾@12¼c, and Porto Rico do, 12½@14c ₱ lb.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.—Corn—Sales in store 1,600 bush rejected at 63c; 1,300 at 65½c; 2,000 at 65c; 2,000 No. 2 at 66½c; 15,000 do. at 65@65¼c; 85,000 No. 1 at 68c; 6,500 at 68¼c; 13,000 sold early at 67c. Sales afloat were 6,000 choice high mixed at 70½c; 12,000 No. 1 at 69½c; 19,000 No. 1 f. o. b. at 68½c.

Wheat—Sales of 6,800 bush rejected spring at 96c; 2,500 do. at 95c; 3,000 at 95¼c; 900 at 96¾c; 3,500 No. 2 spring at 99c; 2,000 at 99½c; 38,400 do. at $1 00; 3,400 at 1 00½; 12,000 at 1 01; 78,000 No. 2 spring at 1 03; 28,600 at 1 03½; 900 No. 1 red at 1 08; 400 Amber Iowa at 1 03½; 400 do. at 1 04.

Oats—Sales of 9,000 bush No. 1 at 52½c; 19,300 at 52c; 7,600, at 51½c; 6,400 at 51¼c; 9,800 at 51c; 25,000 at 50¾c; 6,500 at 50½c; 9,000 No. 2 at 48½c; 4,800 at 48c; 2,000 at M. & S. at 49½c.

Rye—Sales of 3,800 bush No. 1 at 77½c; 2,800 No. 2 at 75c; 103 bags at 81c; 2,000 No. 1 do. in store at 78c; 400 do. at 78c.

Barley—Sales of 400 bush No. 2 at $1 10; 400 rejected do. at 1 00; 800 No. 2 early at 1 05; 400 do. at 1 06; 800 prime on track at 1 15; 2,400 No. 2 in store at 1 10; 400 on track at 1 10; 8,000 do. in store at 1 10; 800 do. prime at 1 18; 65 bags at 1 05.

SAINT LOUIS SUGAR MARKET.—Sugars—The prices of sugar since our last quotatiov have changed as follows; Crushed sugaa, doubled refined, 16¼c; crushed sugar, B, 16¾; crushed sugar, C, 16¾c; powdered do double refined 16¾c; powdered, C, 16¼c; granulate do 16¾c; refined white do, O, 16¾c; refined white sugar, OO, 15¾c; refined yellow, A, 15¾c; refined yellow, B, 15¾c; clarified, XXX, 15c. Golden Syrup, bbls, 92c; ½ bbls 94c; kegs 97c; sugar house syrup molasses, bbls. 66c; ½ bbls. 68c; kegs 71c; City refinery sugar house molasses, bbl. 58c; ½ bbls. 60c; and kegs 63c.

Chicago Sugar Market.—There was less excitement and an easier feeling in the market today, but there is no decline to notice. We quote:

New Orleans Clarified	15¾@15¾c
do Common	12¾@13 c
do Fair to good	13¾@13¾c
do Prime to choice	13¾@14 c
Cuba, common to fair	12¾@13 c
do good to choice	13¾@14¾c
Portland Sugar	12¾@12¾c
Porto Rico, good to choice	13¾@14
New York Crushed, Powdered, &c	16¾@16¾c
do White Coffee, A	15¾@16 c
do White Coffee, B	15¾@15¾c
do Yellow, B	15¾@15¾c
do Yellow, C	15¾@15¾c
do Extra, C	15¾@15¾c
Chicago, B	15 @15¼c

PHILADELPHIA DRY GOODS MARKET.—The Dry Goods market has been very active during the past week, and the trade with both the commission and job houses was very good for the season. Cottons of all kinds keep well sold up, and for most of the leading styles of brown and bleached Goods prices are better, and the stocks very much reduced. Prints are active and firm, and many of the leading makes all out of first hands. Stripes, Ticks, Checks and Canton Flannels are mostly sold in advance of the supply, and very firm. Woolens are quick, and for all desirable kinds, fancy Cassimeres especially, prices are firm and on the advance, with very light stocks on sale.

CINCINNATI LEAF TOBACCO MARKET.—The following were the sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's tobacco establishment: 34 hhds Mason County, Kentucky—one at $7 10; five at $9; four at $11 25; one at $13 50; two at $15 75; three at $17@17 75; two at $19@19 25; three at $12@12 50; three at $14 25@14 75; two at $16 25@16 50; one at $18 25; one at $22. These prices are an advance of 2 to 4c. above last week.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's warehouse: 34 hhds Mason county, Kentucky, Leaf and Lugs, as follows:—twenty-three hhds Leaf, viz: two at $25; four at $24 25; two at $23 50; two at 21; four at $20 25; two at $19; five at $18 50. Sixteen hhds Lugs and Trash, viz.—one at $17; two at $16 50; one at $15; twelve at $10; and 20 cases Ohio Seed-leaf Wrappers and Fillers, ranging from $10 to $25. Market active, with an increased demand for all good descriptions.

ST. LOUIS TOBACCO MARKET.—Market active and prices better. The break this morning was a large one, and the sales were also large. The break at both warehouses consist of 82 hhds. and 11 bxs, of which 58 hhds were sold, including 6 hhds. factory lugs at $5 20@6 50; 15 do planters' do at $6 80@8 95; 11 do common shipping leaf at $10 50@13 85; 6 do medium do do at $14 60@16 20; 4 do good and fine do do at $19 20; 12 do medium manufacturing leaf at $16 30@24 75; 4 good and fine do do at $27 50@86; 24 do bids rejected; 11 bxs at $6 75@13 35.

BALTIMORE TOBACCO MARKET.—Tobacco—There has been rather more inquiry for Maryland, and sales indicate a slight improvement in prices. In Ohio transactions have been confined to some 150 hhds, taken for shipment at about previous rates. No movement in Kentucky has transpired. We quote inferior to common Maryland leaf at $7a8; good common do. at $9a10; middling do. at $10a11; good to fine brown do. $11a13; fancy do $13a17; inferior to good common Ohio at $8a9; brown and spangled do. at $10a11; good and fine red and spangled do. at $11 50a14, and fine yellow do. at $12a15; common Kentucky lugs $9 50a10; good do. at $10a11 50; common leaf do. at $12a13; good and fine do. at $14a18, and select do. $20a23 ₱ 100 lbs. Inspections for the week ending September 24th, were: 1,375 hhds Maryland, 531 hhds Ohio, and 20 hhds Kentucky. Total, 1,926 hhds.

RICHMOND MARKETS, Sept. 19.—Molasses $14 50a15, Rice 25a28c, Teas $8a14, Maracaibo Coffee $4 50a7, Java Coffee $8a8 50, Starch $1 60a2, Candles $3a3 50, Salt 50c ₱ bu, Vinegar $2a4, Cider $3 ₱ gallon, Wood $26 ₱ cord for Pine, $34 for Oak—$4 additional for hauling, Corn $8 ₱ bushel, Corn Meal $9a10, Oats $5a8, Hay $8 ₱ cwt.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian Line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

City of N. Y.	Sept. 19	New York	Liverpool.
Germania	Sept. 19	New York	Southa'tn.
Nova Scotian	Sept. 19	Quebec	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Sept. 22	New York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 25	New York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 26	New York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 26	New York	Bremen.
Arabia	Sept. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Oct. 3	New York	Southa'tn.
City Wash'n	Oct. 3	New York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Oct. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Oct. 7	New York	Liverpool.
Europa	Oct. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New York	Southa'tn.
Persia	Oct. 21	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New York	Southa'tn.
Borussia	Nov. 14	New York	Southa'tn.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	Sept. 15	Liverpool	New York.
Anglia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City Wash'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New York.
City Balt'e	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Columbia	Sept. 29	Liverpool	New York.
City London	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New York.

FOR HAVANA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Roanoke	Sept. 19	N York	Havana.
Corsica	Oct. 12	N York	Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Nov. 9	N York	Havana via Nassau
Corsico	Dec. 7	N York	Havana via Nassau

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Illinois	Oct. 3	New York	N ragua.

RIVER MATTERS

(CONDENSED AND PREPARED FOR THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.)

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF BOATS.

ARRIVED.

Gallatin	Clark	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Bennett	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Haughton	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was about twenty inches water in the channel and at a stand. Navigation for the present is suspended except on the slack water.

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A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage, in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bills shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the Courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss:*

I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true, and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written. ELI SLIFER,

sep7:toct13] Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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Assets.....$545,896 46.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE INS. CO.,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Assets.....$407,079 30.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO.,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Assets.....$355,967 39.

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WM. K. NIMICK.	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.	
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.	

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PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PENN'A MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, Sept. 7, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 46.

Much delay having unavoidably occurred in the payment of the militia called out by the proclamation of the Governor, and by the authority of the President of the United States, dated September 11, 1862, for the reason that the formalities of muster required by the United States regulations had necessarily been omitted in putting them into service; and a form of roll having been approved by the proper Department at Washington as a sufficient voucher at the Treasury for their payment, captains and officers commanding organizations of troops under the said call will immediately make application to this Department, distinctly stating their post office address, that printed blanks of the approved roll and the proper instructions may be at once furnished.

By order of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSELL,
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